

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.97

Flower OF GARRY-

BARABOO, WISCONSIN



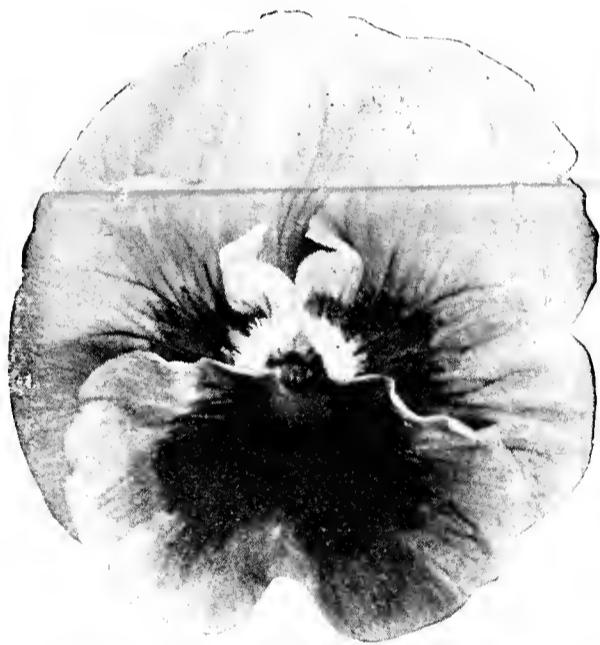
A Few Suggestions for Growing Pansies

WHEN TO START PANSIES

Pansies are natives of Western Europe where the climate does not run to such extremes of temperature as ours, and they do best in cool growing weather, consequently our best flowers are to be had in spring or late summer and fall.

From central Illinois northward, if but one sowing is made, most satisfaction may be derived from planting out of doors early in spring. These plants will bloom from midsummer until snow flies and, if properly cared for, will live over winter and give the earliest flowers in spring and an abundance of bloom until summer heat has drawn the branches out so long that they had better give way to younger plants.

South of the latitude above mentioned, it is better to depend on spring flowers from plants started in late summer and early fall, or from seeds planted in the greenhouse or house in January.



Actual Blossom Size Toole's Giant Prize Strain

Pansies commence to flower in from seventy to eighty days from the time of sowing, under reasonably favorable conditions, and our customers in the extreme south and on the Pacific coast will thus see that from fall sowing, they may have a long period of flowering before the summer heat commences.

In the latitude of northern Illinois and Wisconsin, seeds for plants to winter over should not be planted later than the first of September. If plants are desired for winter blooming, sow late in July. Flowers can be had nearly as early from plants started in the greenhouse from the middle of January to the middle of February, but in the house it would be better not to plant earlier than March, for it is necessary to give the young plants room as they grow, planting out in shallow boxes before they become drawn and slender. If seeds are sown out of doors, just before winter sets in, they will come up early in spring and flower before July.

SOWING SEEDS

The same care is required in sowing pansies as for other small seeds. They must not be covered too deeply, nor be permitted to dry after they have commenced to germinate, for a dried plant is dead no matter how small it is.

Lore By Toole N E E - D U L E

FEBRUARY, 1933

Something Different

For several years the Seed and Plant Catalog, listing a more or less complete variety of all one may grow in a garden, has come to mean the first sign of spring, and no doubt it will continue to so function for a long time to come.

Several years ago, we published *Flower Lore* for the first time, as a sort of follow-up to our catalog and reminder to our customers that we are still selling plants and seeds. *Flower Lore* has been so popular that we have decided to issue it more regularly and include in it those portions of our Annual Catalog that are timely for each issue.

This means that you will want to save all the monthly issues of *Flower Lore* in order to preserve all Toole price lists.

We hope you will like this new plan and if you do enjoy receiving *Flower Lore* regularly that you will help us to continue it by ordering part, at least, of your gardening needs from its pages.

This issue contains our offerings in Seeds, Native Plants and our greatly extended list of Baby Plants at very popular prices. The next issue will include Perennial and Rock Garden Plants in regular sizes, to be followed by other issues if the plan proves financially popular. If *Flower Lore* continues to prove popular we plan to add a larger proportion of editorial material.

Pansy seed should be sown thinly in shallow furrows not more than one-sixteenth of an inch deep, made with the sharpened edge of a piece of lath. The seed-bed should be mellow and rich, leveled smooth before the seeds are sown, and after sowing the seeds should be covered evenly, and the surface pressed with a piece of board. The seed-bed should be watered and shaded until the young plants are up, after which they should be gradually accustomed to full light. Shade for the seed bed may be secured by laying over some kind of frame about a foot from the ground, laths or pieces of sheeting.

As soon as the plants are up the shading must be gradually removed as there is always danger of "damping off" with any kind of small plants in close, warm and damp situations. Too high temperature in the seed-bed is fatal to pansy seeds, and those planted in midsummer will not germinate strongly if the thermometer in the shade ranges for a long time above 75 degrees. If the seeds are permitted to dry after they have sprouted their vitality is gone. If covered too deeply they cannot come up.

Transplant after the plants have attained the fourth or fifth leaf and before they have become drawn and slender with crowding.

What would you like to read about in future issues of *Flower Lore*? A note from you would be appreciated.

Garden Notes From Garry-nee-Dule

As usual, winter-time is a great time for planning and dreaming about the garden we hope to have when summer comes.

I say "hope to have" because no matter how well we think we plan in winter, a few things are bound to go awry when spring and summer appear. Fortunately, we gardeners are mostly born optimists and come back for more every season.

* * *

In my contacts with flower lovers, I have been interested to note how often gardening has been found a cure or helpful remedy in mental or nervous disorders. There is something decidedly soothing to a troubled spirit in direct contact of the flesh with good clean earth.

* * *

The wire-haired terrier, mentioned in the last *Flower Lore*, is still with us, and answers (sometimes) to the name of Garry. He is rather too ardently affectionate with every stranger and we are wondering how we are going to handle him when visitors are more plentiful in the spring.

* * *

Which reminds us that we would greatly enjoy having you visit Garry-nee-Dule next spring or summer. There is always something of interest in the Display Perennial Garden, the Rock Garden, or Nature Trail from spring to fall. There are picnic tables for those who care to lunch here. The scenery around Baraboo is always of rare beauty and is an added reason for a trip to Garry-nee-Dule, where visitors are always welcome. Besides the more commonly visited tourist resorts around Baraboo, such as Devil's Lake State Park, the Dells of the Wisconsin, Lake Delton and others, there are many very attractive little glens and hollows that we will be glad to direct you to if you would enjoy nature more untouched by man.

* * *

Here at Garry-nee-Dule we are still in the grip of Old Winter, and it is hard to realize that many of our customers are already starting active gardening operations. We are looking forward with considerable longing to the time when we shall be able to see the first signs of swelling buds and little purple sprouts showing through the soil.

A REAL INVESTMENT IN BEAUTY

Investments may come and investments may go but beauty is something that endures through it all.

A few dollars invested in trees and plants and shrubs, unlike many investments these last few years, return a fourfold return on money expended; first, in the beauty created and enjoyed; second, the interest in actually sowing the seeds, growing, cultivating, and caring for the plants or trees and studying all the interesting facts and fancies about them as a hobby; third, the health value of working in the open; and fourth, the intrinsic money value as shown in improvements in property value. For real returns, invest your time and money in joy-giving flowers.

Please note that prices of all plants and seeds advertised in this issue of *Flower Lore* as CARRIAGE PRE-PAID.

TOOLE'S PERENNIAL SEEDS

	Packet
101— <i>Agrostemma Coronaria</i> —Biennial with silvery leaves and rose colored flowers	.10
102— <i>Achillea Umbellatum</i> —Silvery green, finely divided foliage that is attractive in a rock crevice. White flowers in summer	.15
103— <i>Alyssum Saxatile Compactum</i> (Basket of Gold) — Golden yellow flowers in early spring. 6-10 inches	.10
106— <i>Alyssum Rostratum</i> —Dense heads of yellow flowers in summer. 20 inches	.10
110— <i>Anchusa Italica Dropmore Variety</i> —Gentian blue flowers in May and June. 3-5 feet	.10
111— <i>Anchusa Italica Lissadel</i> —A deep blue large flowered variety	.15
112— <i>Anchusa Myosotidaeflora</i> —Tiny blue forget-me-not flowers in May and June. 10-12 inches	.20
115— <i>Anthemis Tinctoria Kelwayi</i> (Golden Marguerite)—Golden yellow daisies all summer. 2 feet	.10
120— <i>Aquilegia Canadensis</i> —Native red and yellow Columbine. 18-24 inches	.10
121— <i>Aquilegia Coerulea</i> (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Blue and white	.10
122— <i>Aquilegia Chrysanthba</i> —Golden yellow, long blooming	.10
123— <i>Aquilegia Nivea Grandiflora</i> —Pure white	.10
124— <i>Aquilegia Long Spurred Hybrids</i> —Very choice —many colors	.15
126— <i>Aquilegia Skinneri</i> —Scarlet spurs, yellow with green throat	.10
129— <i>Arabis Alpina</i> (Rock Cress)—White. April-May. 6-8 inches	.10
130— <i>Arenaria Montana</i> — Dwarf white. June. 3 inches	.10
131— <i>Armeria Setacea</i> —A rare variety for the rock garden with low tufted growth. Pink flowers on 2-3 inch stems. June	.15
132— <i>Armeria Lanceana Rosea</i> —Much prized in the rock garden because of its nearly continuous flowering habit. Tufted green growth and small heads of bright rose flowers. 4-5 inches	.15
133— <i>Artemesia Frigida</i> —Fine silvery foliage effective in rock garden. Flowers inconspicuous. 6-10 inches	.15
134— <i>Asarum Canadense</i> (Wild Ginger)—A curious native plant with chocolate flowers. 6 in.	.15
135— <i>Asclepias Tuberosa</i> (Orange Milkweed)—Heads of orange flowers in June and July. A very showy native. 18-24 inches	.10
136— <i>Aster Alpinus</i> —Blue flowers with yellow center in June. 6-10 inches	.15
137— <i>Aster Sericeus</i> (Silky Leaved Aster)—Deep mauve flowers in September. Does best in poor sand. 10-15 inches	.15
138— <i>Aubrieta Graeca</i> —Bright blue flowers in May and June. 4-5 inches	.10
139— <i>Aubrieta Hybrida Grandiflora</i> —Mixed colors of rose, violet and lavender	.10
140— <i>Aubrieta Leichtlini</i> —Carmine flowers	.25
141— <i>Baptisia Australis</i> (False Indigo)—Attractive foliage, blue lupine-like flowers	.10
142— <i>Bellis Perennis</i> —Pink English Daisy	.10
143— <i>Bellis Perennis</i> —White. English Daisy	.10
144— <i>Bocconia Cordata</i> (Plume Poppy)—Tall perennial with large leaves and creamy plumes of flowers and buff colored ornamental seed pods. 5 feet. Summer	.10
145— <i>Calamintha Alpina</i> (Alpine Mint)—Good for the Rock Garden. Lavender flowers early in spring	.25
146— <i>Campanula Carpatica</i> (Carpathian Harebells)—Blue. July-Aug. 10-12 inches	.10
147— <i>Campanula Carpatica</i> (Carpathian Harebells)—White. July-Aug. 10-12 inches	.10
148— <i>Campanula Medium</i> (Canterbury Bells) — Mixed colors	.10
149— <i>Campanula Medium</i> (Canterbury Bells) — Blue	.10
150— <i>Campanula Medium</i> (Canterbury Bells) — Pink	.10
151— <i>Campanula Medium</i> (Canterbury Bells) — White	.10

	Packet
152— <i>Campanula Calycanthema</i> (Cup and Saucer) —Mixed colors	.10
153— <i>Campanula Calycanthema</i> (Cup and Saucer) —White	.10
154— <i>Campanula Calycanthema</i> (Cup and Saucer) —Pink	.10
155— <i>Campanula Calycanthema</i> (Cup and Saucer) —Blue	.10
156— <i>Campanula Persicafolia</i> —Waxy white, bell-shaped flowers on slender stems	.10
157— <i>Campanula Persicafolia</i> —Double white flowers	.20
158— <i>Campanula Persicafolia</i> — Blue bell-shaped flowers in June. 2 feet	.10
159— <i>Campanula Persicafolia</i> —Double blue flowers	.20
160— <i>Castilleja Coccinea</i> — The brilliant native squaw pink	.20
161— <i>Centaurea Dealbata</i> —Rosy pink. June. 18-24 inches	.10
162— <i>Centaurea Montana</i> (Hardy Blue Cornflower) May-June. 15-18 inches	.10
163— <i>Centaurea Macrocephala</i> (Golden Powder Puff) Large thistle-like yellow flowers. June. 3-4 ft.	.10
164— <i>Cephalaria Tatarica</i> —Like canary yellow Scabiosa; June-July; 5-6 feet	.10
166— <i>Cerastium Tomentosum</i> (Snow-in-Summer)— Low growing greyish hairy leaves and white flowers. May-June	.10
167— <i>Chicranthus Allioni</i> (Siberian Wall Flower)— Orange flowers, sweet scented. Biennial. May-June	.10
168— <i>Chicranthus Linifolius</i> —Dwarf lilac biennial. Summer. 6-8 inches	.15
170— <i>Chrysanthemum Maximum</i> (Shasta Daisy Alaska)—July	.10
171— <i>Chrysanthemum Maximum King Edw. VII</i> (Moonpenny Daisy)—Large flowered white daisy. June-July	.10
172— <i>Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum</i> (Memorial Daisy)—A very early type of white daisy. May-June	.10
174— <i>Corydalis Lutea</i> —Golden yellow flowers. For rock garden	.20
175— <i>Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora</i> —Clear yellow daisylike flowers. 3 ft. June-July	.10
180— <i>Delphinium Garry-nee-Dule Blue Hybrids</i> — This includes both single and double flowers ranging from nearly white through shades of light and deep blue to rich purple. Some of the flowers, both single and double, are beautifully suffused with mauve and plum. It has been our aim in developing this strain to strive for a vigorous plant that will be effective in the border as well as for large individual flowers. This is not by any means the only good strain of Delphiniums to be had but we believe you will be pleased with the effect obtained from the mature plants in your border	.25
181— <i>Delphinium White Hybrids</i> — Selected from large flowered Summer Cloud Strain, standard for size of single flower being a silver dollar. About 75 percent may be expected to come white, the balance mostly shades of light blue	.25
182— <i>Delphinium Belladonna</i> (Everblooming Larkspur)—Sky blue	.10
183— <i>Delphinium "Bellamoseum"</i> —Same habit as Belladonna, but dark blue	.10
184— <i>Delphinium Chinense Tom Thumb</i> —A dwarf growing dark blue variety. 12-15 inches. June-July	.10
185— <i>Delphinium "Formosum"</i> —Deep blue flowers, white centers	.10
186— <i>Delphinium Wrexham or Hollyhock Strain</i> — Very large flowers, long spikes, heavy stalks	.25
187— <i>Delphinium Blackmore and Langdon Strain</i> — Blue hybrids of large size and fine form and coloring of flowers	.25
188— <i>Delphinium Nudicaule</i> —Bright scarlet	.15
190— <i>Dianthus Alpinus Alwoodi</i> —If sown early, will flower first year. Pink flowers. 8-10 inches	.25
191— <i>Dianthus Barbatus</i> (Sweet William)—Auricula eyed, mixed	.10
192— <i>Dianthus Barbatus Scarlet Beauty</i> — Bright scarlet	.10
193— <i>Dianthus Barbatus</i> (Sweet William)—Pink	.10

IT'S LOTS OF FUN

Have you ever enjoyed the thrill of watching for the first signs of some new plant have its beginning in a tiny seedling? If not, you have missed part of the fun of gardening, which comes from anticipating and caring for these tiny babies.

An investment in seeds, besides its chief return of interest and pleasure, gives you the greatest possible increase in money value in return for a moderate amount of care and attention.

Many Hardy Perennials and Rock Garden Plants may be grown from seeds successfully if one cares to wait an extra year or so for flowers and enjoys taking the extra trouble involved in growing on young plants.

It seems to be quite a general supposition that perennials should be sown from June to August. My experience is that with few exceptions the earlier the seeds are sown, the better the results will be. The exceptions are such quick growing kinds as Shasta Daisy, Sweet William, Hollyhocks, and a few others which do better planted in June. Delphiniums may be planted very early in the spring, or late in summer as soon as the seed has ripened. Aquilegias and Delphiniums will not germinate if a year or more old.

For seed sowing, prepare the soil in an open bed or cold frame. Sow in little furrows not over twice the depth of the diameter of the seed, cover the seed with soil and press down with a board. Make the furrows from two to four inches apart. Water thoroughly but not so heavily as to wash out the seeds. Water often enough to prevent drying out as a germinating seed is quickly killed by drying. Either shade with cloth or cover over with lawn clippings or grass to check drying out. Remove the shade or cover as fast as seeds come up. Keep weeds out and soil stirred in rows. Transplant, when three or four leaves appear, to nursery rows where they will have more room to develop, and to permanent places in early spring or fall.

Very small seeds may often be handled to advantage in small boxes 3 to 4 inches deep. For soil, we have found a mixture of one-half sand and one-half leaf mold screened through a wire fly screen sieve to give very good results. The tiny seeds may be scattered on the soil and pressed down with a flat piece of board. Watering may be done either by resting the bottom of the box in a pan of water, allowing it to soak up through the dirt, or by a very fine spray from above. Shade until the seed germinates with a sheet of painted glass or with paper. These tiny seeds must never be allowed to dry out while in process of sprouting.

Alyssum, Arabis and Poppies are difficult to transplant and may be sown directly in their permanent home.

Packet

194— <i>Dianthus Barbatus</i> (Sweet William)—White	.10
195— <i>Dianthus Caesius</i> (Cheddar Pink)—For the rock garden or border. June. 8-10 inches	.15
196— <i>Dianthus Deltoides</i> (Maiden Pink) — Dark green leaves, rose colored flowers for the rockery. Trailing. June-July	.10
197— <i>Dianthus Knappi</i> —Heads of straw yellow flowers, a color unusual in Dianthus, slender stems. July-August. 10-12 inches	.25
198— <i>Dianthus Grenadin Red</i> —Double flowers resembling carnations. July-Aug. 12-15 inches	.15
199— <i>Dianthus Grenadin White</i> —Double white carnation flowers	.15
200— <i>Dianthus Latifolius Atrococcineus</i> —Red. Everblooming Sweet William	.10
201— <i>Dianthus Plumaris</i> (Hardy Garden Pink) —Old fashioned clove scented pink. Mixed. An old favorite. 12 inches. June	.10
202— <i>Dianthus Superbus</i> —Slender stems with fringed single, scented white or tinted flowers	.10
203— <i>Digitalis Gloxinaeiflora</i> (Foxglove)—Mixed	.10
204— <i>Digitalis Gloxinaeiflora</i> —White, rose or purple, separate	.10
205— <i>Digitalis Gloxinaeiflora</i> (The Shirley)—Very tall, mixed colors	.10
206— <i>Digitalis Lutea Grandiflora</i> —Yellow	.10
209— <i>Dodecatheon Meadia</i> (Shooting Star)—This is our native variety. Slow to germinate. June. 8-15 inches	.15
210— <i>Echinops Ristro</i> (Globe Thistle)—Round heads of steel blue flowers in August. 15-20 in.	.15
211— <i>Eryngium Amethystinum</i> (Sea Holly)—Steel blue foliage	.10
212— <i>Epilobium Angustifolium</i> (Willow Herb or Fireweed)—Native. July	.10
220— <i>Gaillardia Grandiflora</i> — Beautiful combinations of crimson, gold, copper, red	.10
221— <i>Geum Atrosanguineum Fl. Pl.</i> —Dark red	.10
222— <i>Gentiana Cruciflora</i> — A dark blue Gentian blooming in midsummer. Not difficult under severe conditions. 6-8 inches	.25

FOR FIFTY CENTS

We will send ONE PACKET EACH of the following BORDER PERENNIAL SEEDS:

Shasta Daisy Alaska
Hollyhocks Double Mixed
Delphinium Choice Mixed Hybrids
Aquilegia Long Spurred Hybrids
Foxglove Mixed
Cantebury Bells Mixed
Pyrethrum Roseum Choice Mixed
Coreopsis Lanceolata

EIGHT FULL SIZED TEN CENT PACKETS FOR ONLY FIFTY CENTS, POSTPAID.

	Packet
223— <i>Helichrysum Hoopesi</i> —Rich orange yellow daisies in June. 18-24 inches	.10
in bouquets. June. 2-3 feet. Ounce	.25
230— <i>Gypsophila Paniculata</i> (Baby's Breath)—Delicate white flowers used with larger flowers in bouquets. June. 2-3 feet	.05
231— <i>Gypsophila Paniculata</i> (Double Baby's Breath) From 25 to 40 percent may be expected to be double	.25
232— <i>Gypsophila Repens</i> —Low growing creeping plant with a profusion of white flowers in summer	.10
233— <i>Helianthemum Mutabile</i> (Sun Rose) — Low growing evergreen plants for sunny rock garden. 8-10 inches. June	.15
234— <i>Heuchera Hispida</i> —Our native Heuchera. Foliage attractive but greenish-yellow flowers not very showy. 10-15 inches	.15
235— <i>Heuchera Sanguinea</i> (Coral Bells) — Coral pink flowers in June. 12-18 inches	.10
240— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Double, mixed colors	.10
241— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Double pink	.10
242— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Double red	.10
243— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Double appleblossom	.10
244— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Double Lilac	.10
245— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Double crimson	.10
246— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Double amaranth purple	.10
247— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Double yellow	.10
248— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Double white	.10
249— <i>Hollyhocks</i> —Single mixed	.10
250— <i>Iberis Sempervirens</i> (Candytuft)—White	.10
251— <i>Iris Dichotoma</i> —A very late flowering species of Iris easily grown from seed	.25
252— <i>Isatis Glauca</i> —Yellow. 3 feet. Good for cut flowers	.10
253— <i>Lathyrus Latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea)—Mixed colors	.10
254— <i>Lathyrus Latifolius</i> —Pink	.10
255— <i>Lathyrus Latifolius</i> —White	.10
256— <i>Lavatera Thuringia</i> —Pink mallow-like flowers. 3-4 feet. July. A new hardy perennial discovered by Prof. Hansen in Siberia	.25
257— <i>Lepachys Columnaris</i> —A valuable border perennial native to the western prairies. Drooping yellow petals and dark cone-shaped center. June-July. 2 feet	.25
258— <i>Liatris Pycnostachys</i> (Kansas Gay Feather)—Long spikes of rosy flowers	.10
259— <i>Leontopodium Alpinum</i> (Edelweiss)—A classic rock garden plant not difficult to grow	.15
260— <i>Lilium Henryi</i> (Yellow Japanese Lily)—4-6 feet. August	.20
261— <i>Lilium Phillipense Formosanum</i> — White lily with reddish brown reflex markings. 2 feet	.25
262— <i>Lilium Tenuifolium</i> (Coral Lily)—Small coral red lilies in June. 15-24 inches	.15
263— <i>Lilium Regale</i> (Regal Lily)—This popular white lily is not hard to grow from seed	.15
264— <i>Linaria Alpina</i> —Choice rock plant with deep violet flowers and orange spot	.25
265— <i>Linum Perenne</i> (Flax) White flowers in June and July. 24 inches	.10
266— <i>Linum Perenne</i> (Hardy Blue Flax)—Blue flowers in June and July	.10
267— <i>Lobelia Cardinalis</i> —Bright cardinal red flowers in August. 2-3 feet	.10
268— <i>Lobelia Siphilitica</i> —Deep blue Lobelia, native. July-August	.10

	Packet
269— <i>Lunaria Biennis</i> (Honesty)—The seed pods are used in winter bouquets	.10
270— <i>Lupinus Polypyllus</i> —Choice mixed	.10
271— <i>Lupinus Polypyllus</i> — Downer's Hybrids, mixed	.15
272— <i>Lupinus Polypyllus</i> —White, pink, or blue separate	.10
273— <i>Lupinus Sunshine</i> —Yellow	.25
274— <i>Lychnis Alpina</i> —Tufts of green leaves and small heads of pink flowers on 3 inch stems in May	.15
275— <i>Lychnis Arkwrightii</i> —Large orange or red flowers. 6-8 inches. July	.10
276— <i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i> (Jerusalem Cross)—Brilliant scarlet flowers in July. 2 ft.	.10
277— <i>Mertensia Virginica</i> —Our native Mertensia Blue. Not difficult from seed. April	.15
278— <i>Myosotis Palustris</i> (Forget-Me-Not) — Blue. For damp places	.10
279— <i>Nepeta Mussini</i> —A trailing catnip with grey leaves and blue flowers. Starts flowering in May and blooms intermittently all summer and fall. 6-8 inches	.10
280— <i>Oenothera Missouriensis</i> —Large flowered yellow Evening Primrose. July-August	.15
281— <i>Papaver Alpina</i> —Like a very tiny Iceland Poppy. Mixed colors. 6 inches. Perennial, but may not survive hot, dry weather	.25
282— <i>Papaver Nudicaule</i> (Iceland Poppy)—A fine mixture of shades. Biennial. Sown early will flower first season	.10
283— <i>Papaver Nudicaule Tangerine</i> —A glowing tangerine orange. New	.15
284— <i>Papaver Nudicaule Coonara Pink</i> —A new variety with pleasing pink and apricot shades	.15
285— <i>Papaver Orientale</i> (Oriental Poppy) — Large flowers of glowing orange-scarlet. June. 2-3 feet	.10
286— <i>Pardanthus Chinensis</i> (Blackberry Lily)—Iris-like leaves, flowers resembling an orange Hemerocallis and shining black seeds that look like ripe blackberries. 12-18 inches	.15
287— <i>Pentstemon Barbatus Torreyi</i> — Tall slender stems with red flowers in summer. 2-3 feet	.10
288— <i>Pentstemon Glauca</i> —Some flowers steel blue, some rose-pink. 8-12 inches. July-August	.25
289— <i>Pentstemon Pygmaeus</i> — Lilac shaded white flowers in June and July. 8-12 inches	.25
290— <i>Pentstemon Grandiflora</i> (Shell Leaf Pentstemon)—Much the appearance of a beautiful lavender-blue Foxglove. Well drained soil. June. 2 feet	.15
291— <i>Physalis franchetti</i> (Chinese Lantern)—The ornamental red seed vessels are attractive as winter bouquets. Not of any landscape value. 18-24 inches	.10
292— <i>Physostegia Virginica</i> —A native plant with pinkish-lavender flowers in summer. 2-3 ft.	.10
293— <i>Platycodon Grandiflora</i> (Balloon Flower)—Balloon shaped buds and blue Campanula-like flowers in July and August. 18 inches	.10
294— <i>Platycodon Grandiflorum</i> —As above but the flowers are white	.10
295— <i>Polemonium Reptans</i> (Blue Bells, Jacob's Ladder)—Blue flowers in May. 8-12 inches	.15
296— <i>Potentilla Formosa</i> —Purple flowers. 12-18 inches	.15
297— <i>Potentilla Nepalensis Roxana</i> —New and attractive variety of cinquefoil. Orange	.25
298— <i>Primula Auricula</i> —A fine mixed strain of these hardy primroses	.20
299— <i>Primula Polyanthus</i> (Cowslip)—Mixed shades	.20
300— <i>Pyrethrum Corymbosum</i> —Heads of medium-sized white daisies in mid-June. 18 inches	.15
301— <i>Pyrethrum Hybridum</i> (Persian Daisy)—Beautiful shades of white, pink and crimson. Early June. 12-18 inches	.10
302— <i>Pyrethrum Hybridum Fl. Pl.</i> (Double Persian Daisy)—Although only a part of the seedlings are fully double, the quality of the single ones will pay you well as the single flowers are all of extra quality	.25
303— <i>Pyrethrum Hybridum James Kelway</i> —Medium sized, very bright scarlet flowers	.25
304— <i>Rudbeckia Hirta</i> (Black Eyed Susan)—Our native yellow daisy, flowering in July. 15-18 inches. Biennial	.15
305— <i>Rudbeckia Purpurea</i> (Purple Cone Flower) Native near here. Rosy purple flowers of large size. August. 2-3 feet	.10
306— <i>Rudbeckia Triloba</i> (Brown Eyed Susan)—Medium sized, golden yellow flowers in August. 24-30 inches	.15

FOR ONE DOLLAR

A BARGAIN COLLECTION OF ROCK GARDEN SEEDS.

For only ONE DOLLAR we will send you ONE PACKET EACH of the following seeds for your Rock Garden:

Sanvitalia Procumbens (Annual)
Double Portulaca (Annual)
Campanula Carpatica Blue
Papaver Nudicaule Sunbeam, Mixed
Gypsophila Repens
Dianthus Deltoides
Arabis Alpina
Dianthus Knappi
Anchusa Myosotideaflora
Artemesia Frigida
Cerastium Tomentosum
Mertensia Virginica
Nepeta Mussini
Viola Apricot

ABOVE SELECTION POSTPAID TO YOUR DOOR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Packet

315— <i>Salvia Azurca Grandiflora</i> (Hardy Blue Salvia)—Long willowy branches of sky blue flowers in September. 3-4 feet	.10
316— <i>Salvia Officinalis</i> (Garden Sage)—Used for seasoning meats	.10
317— <i>Salvia Patens</i> —A fine blue perennial in late summer. 2 feet	.10
318— <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i> (Bloodroot)—One of our earliest spring wild flowers	.15
319— <i>Saponaria Ocymoides</i> (Rock Soapwort)—An easily grown trailing rock plant with pink flowers. 4-6 inches. May-June	.10
320— <i>Scabiosa Caucasica Perfecta</i> —Perennial Scabiosa with large light blue flowers in midsummer. 18-24 inches	.25
321— <i>Scabiosa Caucasica White</i> —As above but flowers white	.15
322— <i>Sedums</i> —A mixture of many varieties	.10
323— <i>Sempervivum</i> —A mixture of several hardy varieties	.25
325— <i>Sidalcea Rosy Gem</i> —This little mallow with small pink single Hollyhock-like flowers should be in every garden of perennials. June. 12-18 inches	.15
326— <i>Sidalcea Rose Queen</i> —Deeper colored flowers than the preceding variety	.15
332— <i>Silene Schafta</i> (Catchfly)—Rosy purple flowers in September. For the rock garden. 5-8 inches	.15
333— <i>Sphaeralcea Remota</i> or <i>Phymosia Remota</i> —Maple leaves and pink mallow flowers in summer. Soak seed before sowing. 5-6 ft.	.25
334— <i>Statice Dumosa</i> —Flat heads of white or tinted flowers in summer. For winter bouquets, rock garden or border. 8-12 inches	.15
334a— <i>Statice Incana</i> —Much like <i>S. dumosa</i> but heads of flowers are more open	.10
335— <i>Statice Latifolia</i> (Great Sea Lavender)—Heads of tiny lavender flowers in August. 12-18 in.	.15
336— <i>Stachys Lanata</i> (Lamb's Ear)—The wooly leaves are always attractive and set off beautifully the soft lavender-pink color of the flowers. 12-15 inches. June	.10
337— <i>Tradescantia Virginiana</i> —Native. Blue flowers with contrasting yellow stamens. Flowers from June to August. Sun, any soil. 12-18 inches	.15
338— <i>Valeriana Officinalis</i> (Garden Heliotrope)—Heavily scented heads of white or tinted flowers in summer. 3-5 feet	.10
339— <i>Vernonia Noraboracensis</i> (Ironweed)—Native. For moist ground. Purple flowers in August. 5-8 feet	.15
340— <i>Verbascum Phoenicum</i> —Biennial, mixed colors. June. 12-18 inches	.15
341— <i>Veronica Incana</i> —Silvery grey foliage and blue flowers. Rock garden. June. 8-12 in.	.10
342— <i>Veronica Spicata</i> —Spikes of blue-purple flowers in June and July. 2-3 feet	.10
343— <i>Veronica Teucrium</i> — Trailing plants with spikes of royal blue flowers in June. 4-6 in.	.15

FLOWER LORE

By W. A. TOOLE, Garry-nee-Dule, Baraboo, Wis.

Published by W. A. Toole for the patrons of Toole's Flower Shop and Garry-nee-Dule, at Baraboo, Wis., and for growers of his plants and seeds all over the United States.

BARABOO WIS., FEBRUARY, 1933

Toole's Pansy and Viola Seeds

Packet

500—Garry-nee-Dule Strain Mixed — A selected strain of large flowered pansies in a wide variety of colors. Packet of 300 seeds .....	.25
One-eighth ounce, or about 3000 seeds \$1.50	
501—Toole Giant Prize Strain—With reasonable culture every flower will be as large as a silver dollar. A wonderful variety of large velvety flowers. You will love these pansies. 200 seeds .....	.10
502—Swiss Giant Pansies Mixed—A comparatively new type of pansies with large velvety flowers in a wonderful range of colors .....	.25
503—Giant Masterpiece—Large flowers, waved and fluted so they appear almost double .....	.15
504—Giant Orchid Flowered Mixed—A mixture consisting mostly of delicate "art" shades .....	.10
505—Giant Curled and Fringed—Much like the Giant Masterpiece but the colors average lighter and more delicate .....	.15
506—Giant Cardinal—Large cardinal red flowers....	.10
507—Giant Golden Yellow—Great golden yellow flowers with dark spots on lower petals .....	.10
508—Giant Mad. Perrett—Red and wine shades netted with bronze and yellow .....	.10
509—Giant Brown—Various shades of brown .....	.10
510—Giant Blue—Large dark blue flowers mostly with darker center .....	.10
511—Giant White—Creamy white with dark blue or brown centers .....	.10
512—Giant Uncle Tom—Velvety black satiny flowers .....	.10
513—Giant Purple—Large royal purple flowers .....	.10
514—Giant Swiss Lake of Thun—Very large dark blue with dark center .....	.25
515—Giant Swiss Alpenglow — Reddish flowers, dark center .....	.25
516—Giant Swiss Berna—Deep velvet blue .....	.25
517—Giant Swiss Yellow—Large golden yellow .....	.25
518—Viola Lutea—Yellow flowers, profuse bloomers .....	.10
519—Viola Jersey Gem—This popular violet colored Viola comes quite true from seed .....	.15
520—Viola Blue Perfection—Dark blue .....	.10
521—Viola White Perfection—Round white flowers .....	.10
522—Viola Bowles' Black—Tiny black flowers with violet center .....	.10
523—Viola Apricot—Yellow with Apricot shadings toward center of flower .....	.10
524—Viola Papilio—Upper petals violet, lower ones lighter shade .....	.10
525—Viola Red Shades—Various shades of red .....	.10
526—Viola Mixed—The above and many other colors mixed .....	.10

Fern Bed for the Sunny Rock Garden for \$2.00

FOUR EACH OF WOODSIA ILVENSIS, CHEILANTHES FEEI; AND PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA—TWELVE PLANTS IN ALL FOR \$2.00.

TOOLE'S HARDY FERNS

Hardy Ferns are being used very freely for shady places around the house, for shaded parts of the Rock Garden, and for shaded borders of woodland paths. Most all Ferns require a plentiful amount of leaf mold or peat in the soil where they are planted to give the best results.

Do not plant Ferns deeply, and those with crowns such as the Ostrich Fern should be planted with half of the crown above the soil. Ferns may be planted either in the spring or fall, when they are dormant, or even during the growing season if extra care is used. If planted in the fall, mulch with leaves or straw for protection over the first winter. If planted during the growing season, the tops should be cut off and new foliage will soon form.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES (Maiden Spleenwort)—A tiny evergreen fern that will thrive in crevices filled with leaf mold in the shaded rockery. 2-5 inches.

CAMPTOSORUS RHIZOPHYLLUS (Walking Fern)—Curious little low-growing fern for the damp, shady rockery. Heart shaped at base tapering to long slender tip which often roots and starts a new plant.

CHEILANTHES FEEI (Lipfern)—A wooly-leaved fern, of a peculiar blue-green color, growing on exposed dry limestone rocks. Not common. 35c each; 3 for 85c.

CYSTOPTERIS BULBIFERA (Bulblet Fern) — Narrow slender green fronds. 12-30 inches.

CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS (Fragile Fern)—A delicate



A Corner Planting of Clayton Ferns

ADIANTUM PEDATUM (Maidenhair) — One of the most graceful of our native Ferns. Thrives in deeper shade than most kinds. Requires rich humus and protection from winds. 12-24 inches.

ASPIDIUM ACROSTICHOIDES (Christmas Fern)—Thick evergreen fronds 8-20 inches in length. Easy to grow in shaded leaf mold soil.

ASPIDIUM MARGINALE (Evergreen Wood Fern)—Grows here in rich pockets of shaded hillsides. 12-18 inches.

fern growing from 6 to 18 inches high. For the shady rock garden or for shady, moist banks in the wild garden.

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS (Sensitive Fern)—It grows in damp places, either in shade or sun.

ONOCLEA STRUTHIOPTERIS (Ostrich Fern)—This is one of the best for general culture in a fern bed. One plant often has as many as fifteen fronds, gracefully drooping, hence its name of Ostrich Fern. Under favorable conditions will often attain a height of 3 to 6 feet.

OSMUNDA CLAYTONIANA (Flowering Fern) — Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds, which sometimes under favorable conditions, attain a height of more than four feet. This variety will do well in either dry or shaded places.

OSMUNDA REGALIS (Royal Fern)—Can be grown in very shallow, still water, in bogs or moist soil, in either sun or shade. 2-3 feet

PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA (Purple Cliffbrake)—Grows wild in crevices of limestone rock, or sometimes in loose soil at base of rocks. Bluish green fronds and dark purple stems. 3-8 inches Rare. 35c each; 3 for 85c.

POLYPODIUM VULGARE (Common Polypody)—A good small evergreen species for rock work. 4-8 inches.

WOODSIA ILVENSIS (Rusty Woodsia)—Grows on the most exposed sun-baked rocks. 4-6 inches. For the sunny rockery.

WOODSIA OBTUSA (Obtuse Woodsia)—On lightly shaded banks or ledges, this low-growing fern grows readily. 4-8 inches.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, PRICES ON THE ABOVE FERNS ARE, 25c EACH; 3 FOR 65c; \$2.50 PER DOZEN; \$12.00 PER 100.

SELECTION OF SMALL FERNS FOR THE SHADED ROCK GARDEN, \$2.00.

THREE EACH OF WALKING FERN; COMMON POLYPODY; MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT; OBTUSE WOODSIA—TWELVE IN ALL FOR \$2.00.

ASPIDIUM SPINULOSUM—An evergreen variety with divided pinnules. Attractive and easily grown. 12-20 inches.

ASPLENIUM FELIX-FOEMINA (Lady Fern)—A large handsome fern, two to three feet high, with finely cut foliage. One of the best for general culture.

Your Garden of Wild Flowers

The charm and joy of our wild flowers, especially those of early spring, is partly because of their shy beauty, and partly for the association they have in our mind, perhaps unconsciously, with woodsy places we have visited or little streams or spring meadows where violets bloom. A bit of sweet memory is revived with a Hepatica, or an Anemone or some other little gem.

These flowers call for informal planting, and fortunately there is in most every yard a strip along one side of the house, or a corner somewhere that is just suited to many wild flowers.

While the location is not so hard to find, it may be a tiny spot but a yard square, soil is a different matter. Our wildings are just a bit particular and they will not thrive in stiff clay or poor sand or gravel. Wherever your wild garden is to be, it will probably pay to dig out to a depth of eight inches and fill in with a mixture containing at least one-third of leaf mold and preferably more, mixed with rich garden soil. If the garden soil is stiff clay, use a liberal amount of sand in the mixture.

Fill up your space with the mixture, raising the level slightly above the surrounding soil. Firm the soil well by tramping over the whole surface, or rolling it firmly.

It is far better to grow only a few wild flowers in well prepared soil than to attempt more where soil conditions are poor. Be sure your watering facilities reach your wild flowers, especially if the garden is on the north side of the house which so often receives but little summer rains.

Because we have so often seen these wild things among old stumps and logs, their beauty is brought out under these associations, and an old stump or a moss covered log or two seem as desirable in our Wild Garden. In fact, both rocks and stumps or logs may be used together as backgrounds for our wild flowers and ferns.

Of course, we have a wide variety of wild flowers, suited to cultivation, that flower in late spring, summer and fall, but most of these are more or less sun lovers and are adapted to the regular perennial border, or to what might be termed meadow or prairie planting, if a Wild Garden is to be maintained with these.

The spring Wild Garden planted largely in shade may be planned to show color through much of June. After the middle of June, interest in the Wild Garden must be largely maintained through the use of ferns and plants with pleasing foliage, together with such berried plants as the Baneberries, Blue Cohosh, Jack-in-the-Pulpit and a few others.

In the fall, one may add color and interest to the spring garden by the use of a few plants of some of the smaller flowered native Asters, Eupatorium urticaefolium, Bottle Gentian and others. If you have any problems regarding your wild flower plantings, write to me in detail and I shall be very pleased to help you if I can.

Wild Garden for the Back Yard

This is a selection of spring blooming wild flowers and ferns for a shady spot in the back yard or along the side of the house.

Provide a loose soil by using plenty of leaf mold or peat moss and be sure the plants have enough moisture.

This garden contains enough plants for a space of 30 square feet, 3 x 10 feet or any convenient size. Plant "hit or miss", but distribute the ferns over the entire space. They will fill in after the spring flowers have finished blooming. The Garden contains:

Ferns—	6 Mertensia Virginica
6 Lady Ferns	8 Trillium Grandiflorum
6 Ostrich Ferns	3 Yellow Lady Slippers
3 Clayton Ferns	6 Bloodroot
Wild Flowers—	6 Jack-in-the-Pulpit
3 Red Baneberry	3 Phlox Divaricata
3 White Baneberry	3 Polemonium Reptans
6 Hepatica Acutiloba	3 Lobelia Cardinalis

Sixty-five strong roots in all for \$7.50, carriage paid. If your order is received before March 20th, we will include three Maidenhair Ferns extra.

NATIVE PLANTS OF AMERICA

ACORUS

Calamus (Sweet Flag)—Stiff, swordlike, light green leaves. 2-4 ft. Flowers not conspicuous. Aromatic pungent rootstocks may be preserved like ginger. For damp places along streams or edges of bog gardens. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

ACTAEA

Alba (White Baneberry)—Coarse leaves, ivory white berries with red stems. Open shade. Good combined with Maiden-Hair or Lady Ferns. 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

Rubra (Red Baneberry)—Same as above except berries are red. The Baneberries are very useful to add color to the shaded garden in late summer when there are few or no flowers. Three for 40c; \$1.50 per dozen.

ANAPHALIS

Margaritae (Pearly Everlasting)—Lightly acid dry soil in open. Good for winter bouquets. 1-3 ft. White. August. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

ANEMONE

Canadensis (Meadow Anemone)—We find this plant growing wild in rather open, moist spots. A plant in the garden will spread slowly to cover quite a space if left to its inclinations. The white flowers start to appear in June and continue for many weeks, if conditions are favorable. 1-2 ft. 20c each; 6 for \$1; \$12 per 100.

Patens Var. Nuttalliana (American Pasqueflower, Badder—First flower of spring appearing even before the Arbutus. Wild it is found in open, sandy meadows, or in open places in the woods. The tulip-shaped light lavender flowers sometimes appear before the last snowbanks are gone. The flowers appear very close to the ground but the flower stems continue to lengthen before the flower has faded and by the time the silky plume of the seeds appear, the stem may be 10 to 12 inches high. Must have well drained soil. Good for rockery. 20c each; 6 for \$1; \$2 per doz.; \$12 per 100.

ANTENNARIA

Species Unknown (Pussytoes)—A dwarf everlasting from Idaho with silver white foliage and white flowers. Well drained acid soil and probably light shade under mid-western conditions. Each 50c; \$1.50 per dozen.

AQUILEGIA

Canadensis (American Columbine)—It grows nicely on dry, rocky ledges in light shade or full sun. Scarlet and yellow flowers on plants 1 to 2 feet tall in late May and June. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

ARISAEMA

Dracontium (Green Dragon)—More curious than beautiful. "Jack" is very long and slender while the pulpit is green. May. 8-10 inches. 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen.

Triphyllum (Jack-in-the-Pulpit)—Who does not know Jack preaching from his brown pulpit, and what country boy hasn't tried to get his innocent city friend to taste the biting hot bulb? Interesting if forced in the house in winter. 20c each; 8 for \$1.

ASARUM

Canadensis (Wild Ginger)—The heavy root stalks have a pleasant gingery flavor which gives this plant its name. The curious brown flowers appear in May on the large leaved plants, which grow 6 to 8 inches high in shady woods. Good for a ground cover. 20c each; 8 for \$1; \$8 per 100.

ASCLEPIAS

Tuberosa (Butterfly Weed)—Found growing naturally on light sandy, well-drained soils. Under cultivation we find it lasts for years in heavy clay, but here it flowers best during hot, dry seasons. Brilliant orange flowers in June, on plants 19 inches high. Well suited to a dry, exposed situation. Good for rockery or border. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

ASTER

Linariifolius (Stiff or Savory Leaved Aster)—Rough, hairy dark green narrow foliage. Found native on rather poor sand but appears to make a very attractive ball-shaped mass of green, with small purple flowers. 8 to 12 inches high throughout September. For the sunny rock garden. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sericenus (Silky Leaved Aster)—Another friend of barren sands which does a little better if given a very well drained soil of moderate quality. A native aster with sparse, silky gray-green leaves and mauve flowers. 12-20 inches. August-September. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

CALTHA

Palustris (Marsh Marigold)—Grown wild in boggy places and on the edges of little streams, but will do well in rich garden soil. Golden yellow flowers in early May. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$12 per 100.

CAMPANULA

Rotundifolia (Blue Bell)—We find this very dainty little flower nodding and swaying at the edges of steep, rocky cliffs or on barren wastes and hummocks in swamps. Grows in a variety of soils though it loses some of its charm if planted in rich soil where the growth is heavy. Identical with Scotch Blue Bell. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

CAULOPHYLLUM

Thalictroides (Blue Cohosh)—Good to use with Actaea alba and rubra in fern plantings. Blue berries in early autumn. 10-15 inches. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$2.00 per dozen.

CLAYTONIA

Virginica (Spring Beauty)—Grasslike leaves and rose-colored flowers in early spring growing from a small bulb. Rich shade. 2-4 inches. 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$10 per 100.

CORNUS

Canadensis (Bunch Berry)—Flowers are white in May or June, followed by vivid scarlet berries. Damp, cool, intensely acid soil. Difficult. 3-8 inches. 20c each; 3 for 40c; \$10 per 100.

CYPRIPEDIUM

No orchids are more beautiful than our native varieties of Lady Slippers. Especially effective planted in partial shade in combination with native ferns. Each bud in a clump counting as one plant.



Cypripedium Pubescens

Acanth (Moccasin Flower)—Two leaves from which grow the flower stalk. 6-10 inches. Rose-pink flowers. Acid soil necessary. Easily forced into flower in winter in a sunny window. Late May and June. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pubescens (Yellow Lady Slipper)—Does well in any rich partly shaded location. Yellow slipper and brown-purple petals. May and early June. This is the easiest to grow of the Lady Slippers. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

Spectabile (Showy Lady Slipper)—This is the finest and most showy of all orchids. It grows up to 2 feet high, bearing along the stalks several roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large rose-purplish or magenta and white flowers. Does exceedingly well in a moist and partially shaded bed of peat or leaf loam. It is also a good plant for the cool greenhouse. Nothing can be more charming than masses of this beautiful orchid. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

SPECIAL—ONE EACH OF THE ABOVE THREE LADY SLIPPERS FOR 75 CENTS; FOR EACH FOR \$2.50.

DICENTRA

Cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches) — Finely divided leaves and white flowers in long racemes. Flowers here in April and early May. Foliage dies to ground early in the season leaving only a small bulb. Likes a rich, shady spot. Does well as a rock plant. 15c each; 4 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen.

DODECATHEON

Meadia (Shooting Star)—A rosette of very smooth leaves from which the flowering spike grows in May and June. Heads of white or tinted pink cyclamen-like flowers. Thrives in sun or partial shade. Good for rockery or border. These should be grown more freely. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$2 per dozen.

ERYTHRONIUM

Americanum (Dog-Tooth Violet; or Adder's Tongue) — Long green leaves mottled with white and purple spots. Light yellow flowers in early spring. Likes a moist situation. Plant bulbs deep. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Albidum—Much like the above except the flowers are white, tinted lavender. Bulbs, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

ERIGONIUM

Obolifolium (Sulphur Plant)—Prostrate plants, downy leaves, white flowers. Well drained somewhat acid soil. From mountains in Idaho. Each 35c.

EUPATORIUM

Urticaefolium (White Snakeroot)—One to three feet. July to September. This plant will grow in, and in fact seems to prefer deeper shade than any late flowering plant I know of. Often found in deep, moist glens, so shady that no other flowering plant grows. Will also do well in full sun but the stems are shorter and stiffer. Good as a white cut flower to use with others in bouquets. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

EUPHORBIA

Corollata (White Spurge)—Abandoned sandy fields are a mass of this white flower all summer. Readily takes to cultivation. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$10 per 100.

GAULTHERIA

Procumbens (Wintergreen)—Desired because of the flavor of its leaves and red berries. Requires a medium acid soil. Difficult to transplant. 2-5 inches. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

EPIPACTIS

Pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain) — An orchid with rosettes of blue-green leaves netted with white lines. Stalks of delicate white flowers. 6-12 inches. Needs shade and leaf mold. A most attractive little plant. Formerly listed as *Goodyera repens*. 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per dozen.



Epipactis (Rattlesnake Plantain)

GENTIANA

Andrewsii (Closed Gentian)—Clusters of blue flowers in September and October. One of our latest flowers to bloom. Enjoys a rich, and moist location. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

GERANIUM

Maculatum (Wild Geranium)—12-18 inches in June. Light magenta pink. Does well in light shade or sun. Effective in masses. 20c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per dozen.

GEUM

Triflorum (Old Man's Whiskers or Prairie Smoke)—Finely cut leaves, reddish flowers. Plump grayish seed heads are the reason for the picturesque names. Sandy soil, sun. 6-10 inches. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

HABENARIA

Psycodes (Purple Fringed Orchis)—The lilac-pink flowers, fragrant and delicately fringed, are borne on slender stems 12-30 inches high. Not difficult to establish in moist locations. One of the very beautiful orchids. 35c each; 3 for 95c; \$3.50 per dozen.

HELENIUM

Autumnale (Sneezewort)—In late August and September the borders of swampy ground and the moist, rich bottom land bordering streams are yellow with this attractive perennial. It is much planted in open perennial borders. 2-5 ft. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

HEPATICA

Acutiloba (Liverleaf)—One of the early spring wild flowers appearing usually sometime in April. 3-5 inches high. Does well in shade or sun in rich humus soil. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

HOUSTONIA

Serpentifolia (Innocence)—Tiny leaves forming a close low mat and blue flowers. Require acid soil and plenty of moisture. From North Carolina. Each 35c; 3 for 95c.

HEUCHERA

Hispida (Alum Root)—Green flowers with orange anthers on slender stems 12-15 inches high. The fluted heart-shaped leaves are more ornamental than the flowers. Seems to thrive under widely varying conditions. Interesting in a larger rock garden. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

IRIS

Cristata Lacustris—This is the northern form of the Crested Iris. Grows freely on the moist, sandy shores of Lake Michigan. Useful in the rockery or edge of border. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Missouriensis (Rocky Mountain Iris) — From Idaho. Pale blue Iris flowering in May. Found along mountain streams and in meadows. Not hard to transplant. Each 35c; 3 for 95c.

Versicolor (Blue Flag)—Native to low, wet places, this Iris is well suited to water gardening but will grow well on drier soil. Violet blue. 12-15 inches, late June. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

LEWISIA

Ridiviva—Fleshy leaves which disappear when the rose colored daisy shaped flowers appear in early June. Well drained sandy leaf mold or peat seems to suit them. From Montana. Strong roots. 35c each; 3 for 95c.

LIATRIS

Pycnostachys (Blazing Star)—Buttonlike flowers set on spikes or stalks 4-5 ft. August-September. Very showy if massed in border. Appreciate good soil but will grow on very poor soil. Dark mauve or orchid colored flowers. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

LILIUIM

Superbum (Meadow Lily)—Yellow to orange red spotted flowers. July. 3-6 ft. Needs moist soil. Plant 6 to 8 inches deep. Bulbs, 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Philadelphicum (Wood Lily)—Upright orange flowers on stalks 1-2 ft. high. Is found here in open woods and sandy soil. The bulbs, which are small, should be planted about 4 inches deep. July-August. Bulbs, 25c 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

LITHOSPERMUM

Canescens (Puccoon)—Masses of brilliant orange flowers in May and June. 8-16 inches. Moderately acid soil. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

LOBELIA

Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)—Brilliant and showy cardinal flowers on stalks 2-4 feet high in August. Grows wild along the sides and even on the beds of creeks where it is covered with two or three inches of water part of the year. Will grow in fertile garden soil. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

Syphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia) — May be planted in bog gardens and damp places, but will thrive on rich upland soil. 1-3 feet. Light blue violet. July-August. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

MAMMILLARIA

Purpusii—One of the pincushion type of cacti. Very spiny, rose colored flowers. From northern Montana. Each 25c; 3 for 65c.

MERTENSIA

Virginica (Virginia Cowslip) — One of the earliest spring wild flowers. The bluish-green shoots and leaves are quickly followed by delicate pink buds and beautiful bell-shaped light blue flowers. Leaves disappear entirely for the rest of the year after flowering season, so it is well to plant it in connection with a bed of ferns or other plants carrying foliage late in the season. 1 to 2 feet. 20c each; 6 for \$1; \$2 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

MITCHELLA

Repens (Partridgeberry) — A trailing evergreen with red berries in fall. Does well under evergreen trees and is very valuable as a ground cover in any shady place among the rocks. Delicate pink flowers in June or July. Responds favorably to application of bone meal. 15c each; 8 for \$1; \$8 per 100.

MITELLA

Diphylla (Bishopscap) — Maple shaped leaves on a slender plant. The delicate white flowers are supposed to represent a bishop's cap though they have more the appearance of a snow crystal. For partly shaded rockery. White. 12-18 inches. May. 20c each; 6 for \$1; \$2 per dozen.

MONARDA

Fistulosa (Wild Bergamot) — Whole hillsides are often covered in late July and August with the lilac-colored flowers. Lovely cut and used in baskets with other flowers. 3-5 ft. 25c each; 6 for \$1; \$2 per dozen.

NYMPHAEA

Advena (Spatterdock) — Rather small yellow flowers. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Odorata (American Waterlily) — The wild, white Waterlily of our northern ponds and sluggish streams. 35c each; 3 for 95c; \$3.50 per dozen.

OPUNTIA (Cactus)

Albispina — A hardy Prickly Pear Cactus from Northern Montana. White spines thickly set and light yellow flowers. Each 25c; 3 for 65c.

Fragilis (Small Prickly Pear) — A very hardy Cactus which grows wild in sandy places or on hot, dry south exposures of some of our rocky bluffs. Flat stems and long spines. Said to have yellow flowers in July but I have never been able to surprise a plant in the act of flowering or fruiting. 2-6 inches. Good for dry rock garden or cactus bowl in the house. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Rafenesquii (Prickly Pear) — Grows under the same conditions as preceding but the flat stems are much larger and may reach a height of 12 inches and will spread over an area of 2 feet across. Yellow flowers in July, and red edible fruit in fall. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

ORCHIS

Spectabilis (Showy Orchis) — Somewhat misnamed as the rosy-lavender and white flowers are too delicate to be termed showy. 3-8 inches high in May or June. Found in rich leaf mold soil in the woods, but does well in open sun if soil is rich and moist. 35c each; 3 for 95c; \$3.50 per dozen.

PENTSTEMON

Digitalis — Nearly white flowers spotted with purple. June-July. 2-3 feet. This variety is too large for the average rock garden but is well worth while in the border and is very good as a cut flower. 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gracilis — An attractive lilac-flowered Pentstemon growing 10 to 12 inches high. Bluish-green leaves. Native to Minnesota and westward. Strong ursery grown plants, 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

PENTSTEMON

Grandiflorum (Shell Leaf Pentstemon)—While this is a fairly common native plant in some sections and by no means new to cultivation, it seems to me so attractive that it deserves to be featured. Growing 2 to 3 feet tall, the long spikes of dainty lavender-blue are unlike anything else in the garden. With us the flowers are at their best in late May and June. Beautiful and lasting as cut flower. It likes an open, sunny place and seems to do well on clay or light soil. Strong plants. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pubescens Pygmaeus—A dwarf form of Pubescens, good for rock walls and rock gardens. Lavender and white. each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Watsoni—This Pentstemon has neat tufts of green leaves and dark purple flowers. 10-12 inches. 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

PODOPHYLLUM

Peltatum (Mandrake)—12-18 inches. May and June. White, waxy flowers hidden by two large umbrella shaped leaves. Fruit edible if you like it. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$2 per dozen.

PETALOSTEMUM

Candidum (White Prairie Clover)—Divided leaves and heads of tiny white pea flowers in summer. Sunny, well drained soil. 1-2 ft. For meadow planting or rock garden. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Purpuratum (Violet Prairie Clover)—Much the same as the white variety except flower heads are violet purple in color. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

PHLOX

Divaricata (Wild Woods Phlox)—Six to twelve inches. Light lavender-blue flowers in May. Will force nicely in greenhouse in winter. Seems to prefer a little shade when cultivated. Found wild in moist but not swampy woods. It must have some attention that it does not get crowded out in summer. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pilosa (Prairie Phlox)—Nine to fifteen inches. June. Flowers variable in color but mostly magenta shade. Grows naturally in open situation in swampy ground or in poor, sandy soil. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

POLEMONIUM

Reptans (Jacob's Ladder)—Grows in somewhat damp, shady places, but does well under cultivation, under almost any conditions, 10-12 inches, May-June. Bell-shaped violet-blue flowers. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$2 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

PHYMOSIA

Remota—Native of Illinois. A mallow with medium sized pink flowers between 1 and 2 inches across. Bushy plant 4-6 feet high. July-August. New and rare. Each 75c; 3 for \$2.00.

POLYGONATUM

Biflorum (Solomon's Seal)—The blue-black berries hanging from the under side of arching leafy stalk growing 18-30 inches tall make an attractive picture. Effective overhanging pools in the shady rock garden or the wild garden. Inconspicuous flowers in May. Berries June and July. 20c each; 3 for 50c; \$2 per dozen.

POTENTILLA

Tridentata—When well established in the rock garden this white flowered Potentilla is attractive. Shining, dark green foliage, attractive all summer. I have found this growing in crevices of granite rock along the shores of Lake Superior where there was not one grain of soil visible, and on the sand in south central Wisconsin among Jack Pines. Thrives here in well drained soil that is one half peat moss. Requires medium acid soil. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.00 per dozen.

PRIMULA

Mistassinica (Arctic Primrose)—A tiny little primrose that seems to thrive in a soil of part leaf mold and part sand or peat moss, soil and sand. Needs plenty of moisture but good drainage, and light shade. Tiny mauve flowers on stems 2 to 3 inches tall in late May or early June. Each 25c; 3 for 95c; \$3.50 per dozen.

RANUNCULUS

Fasicularis (Early Spring Buttercup)—A very early yellow flower growing on warm sandy slopes. Because of its earliness well worth growing in the rock garden. 3-4 inches. April. 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per doz.

SANGUINARIA

Canadensis (Bloodroot)—Pure white flowers with a small yellow center. The pointed buds and white flowers, clasped by the unfolding leaves appear very early in the spring. Plant the tuberous roots barely below the surface in rich leaf mold soil, preferably in light shade. 4-8 inches. April-May. 15c each; 4 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen.

SARRACENIA

Purpurea (Pitcher Plant)—These plants with the curious pitcher-like leaves and odd brown flowers are very interesting. Grow in the acid sphagnum or peat of bogs or swamps. For the bog garden. June 12-18 inches. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen

SEDUM

Ternatum — White flowers in May. Does well in shade. 4-6 inches. Eastern U. S. Native. Each 25c; 3 for 65c.

Stenopetalum — A low growing Rocky Mountain variety, yellow flowers. Each 25c; 3 for 65c.

SISYRINCHIUM

Angustifolium (Blue Eyed Grass) — Small deep blue flowers rising above the grass-like leaves, in May or June. An interesting addition to the lightly shaded or sunny rock garden. Plant in groups of several plants. 6-10 inches; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen.

SMILACINA

Racemosa (False Solomon's Seal)—A small panicle of creamy-white flowers in May, followed by speckled reddish brown berries. Easily cultivated. Good for the rock garden or in wild planting. 12-20 inches. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

TALINUM

Rugospermum—A curious little plant found growing wild on dry, sunny, barren sandy waste land where it does not have to compete with other plants. Given similar conditions in the rock garden, it will thrive but cannot survive on good soil. The plant is but two or three inches tall with curious fleshy round leaves and pink star-shaped flowers. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

TRADESCANTIA

Virginiana (Spiderwort)— — A clear blue flower, growing here mostly on open sandy or gravelly hillsides, but found on moist soil in some sections. Effective in the sunny border, around pools or in the open wild garden. 12-30 inches. June to August. 15c each; 4 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen.

TRILLIUM

Grandiflorum (Wake Robin)—Flowers white sometimes changing to pink. June. Needs rich soil and light shade. Plant the tubers a few inches deep. 10-15 inches. 3 for 25c; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per 100.

Nivale (Snow Trillium)—A tiny variety often but 2 to 3 inches high. Small white flowers sometimes before the last snowbank has gone in late March or early April. 3 for 40c; \$1.50 per dozen.

TYPHA

Latifolia (Cat Tail)—Easily grown along the edge of a pool or in a bog garden but should be planted in a pail or tub or it will crowd out other plants if used in a pool. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

UVULARIA

Grandiflora (Bellwort)—These odd yellow flowers with the peculiar twisted petals are very effective if massed or appear to good advantage in a planting of hardy ferns. May-June. 8-15 inches. 15c each; 4 for 50c; \$1.50 per dozen.

VERNONIA

Noveboracensis (Ironweed)—Grows naturally in damp almost swampy ground where the purple heads of flowers are very attractive. Grows well in the hardy border or in a sunny wild planting. 4-6 ft. August-September. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

VERONICA

Virginica—Slender spikes of white or pink flushed flowers on tall stalks ranging from 3 to 7 feet in height. A striking plant as viewed in open woods or meadows. Useful in the perennial border as well as in the wild garden. July to September. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

VIOLA

Blanda (Sweet White Violet)—In its native haunts it is usually found along the moist sides of little streams or in damp meadows, but it seems to thrive even better on higher ground if not allowed to be crowded out with weeds. Tiny, sweet scented white flowers. 2-3 inches. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.50 per dozen.

Canadensis (Canadian White Violet)—Large white flower tinted with pink on the outside. The flowers grow upright on branching stalks. Flowers most of the summer, spreads rapidly. 4-8 inches. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pedata (Bird's Foot Violet)—Grows profusely on somewhat acid well drained sandy soil, producing the beautiful pansy shaped flowers in greatest profusion. There is great variation in the color of the flowers from the different plants, ranging from palest blue



Bird's Foot Violet

or lavender to darker pink, blues or purples. If given favorable soil, it is well adapted to massing in the sunny rock garden. 3-8 inches. May and June and often again in the fall. 15c each; 8 for \$1.00; \$10.00 per 100.

Pedata Bicolor (Pansy Violet)—A form of the above with the two upper petals a deep pansy purple color. We have found it enjoys an abundance of peat moss. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; \$2 per dozen.

Pubescens (Yellow Violet)—For the wild garden or shaded rock garden, where the yellow flowers add an attractive touch of color. A hillside in our wild garden is yellow in May with their cheerful flowers. 6-12 inches. 15c each; 8 for \$1.00; \$10.00 per 100.

Protect Your Hands With This New All-Leather Glove

FOR GARDEN AND GENERAL HOME USE.

Soft As Kid — Easy to Wear — Dirt-Proof
DURABLE.

Made from imported leather specially processed to render them amazingly soft and pliable. Permit almost barehanded freedom with maximum comfort. Yet, being all-leather, they provide complete and durable protection from dirt, scratching, scuffing and stains. For work or hobbies about the home, you'll find these just the gloves you've been looking for—thorough protection, easy to wear, keep the hands in "party" condition.

WASHABLE

Economical, too. Will outwear six pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, can be washed repeatedly and are useful the year round for garden, housework, yard, painting, etc. THREE SIZES FOR WOMEN: Small, Medium and Large. Also in MEN'S SIZES: Medium and Large, for about the garage, car, basement, furnace, lawn, garden.

POSTPAID: 75 CENTS PER PAIR; TWO PAIRS FOR \$1.40.

ON ORDERS AMOUNTING TO MORE THAN ONE DOLLAR WE PREPAY DELIVERY CHARGES TO YOUR DOOR.

Pot Grown Perennials and Rock Garden Plants, \$1.00 per Dozen

POT GROWN PERENNIALS AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS AT \$1.00 PER DOZEN; \$7.00 PER 100 DELIVERED.

The success that our customers have had with our Baby Phlox and Baby Delphiniums the past few years has encouraged us to offer a much larger variety including many choice varieties of rock garden plants. In addition old customers will note that the price has been reduced from \$1.50 per dozen to \$1.00 per dozen and that delivery charges are prepaid at our new low prices.

Most of these thrifty little plants will flower the first season, but even if some varieties fail to do so, they will establish themselves thoroughly and will make a vigorous growth ready for the following season.

"BABY" ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

Achillea Macedonica—Finely divided foliage and heads of yellow flowers.

Achillea Umbellata—Finely divided silvery foliage, white flowers. June-July. 4-5 inches.

Alyssum Saxatile Compactum—Yellow flowers 8-12 inches. May.

Alyssum Rostratum—Yellow 12-15 inches. June-July.

Arabis Alpina—White. 10-12 inches. April-May.

Artemesia Frigida—Finely divided silvery foliage. Flowers not showy. 10-12 inches.

Armeria Lauchiana Rosea—Grass-like tufts of foliage from which grow flower stems with small heads of rose-pink flowers. June through summer. 6 inches.

Aster Alpinus—Lavender-blue. June. 6-10 inches.

Campanula Garganica—Profusion of small saucer-shaped flowers. June. 2 inches.

Campanula Rotundifolia—Native Harebell. Purple. June. 6-10 inches.

Cerastium Tomentosum—Snow-in-Summer. Silvery foliage, White flowers in May. Trailing.

Dianthus Caesius (Cheddar Pink)—Blue-green foliage, Pink flowers. June. 8-12 inches.

Dianthus deltoides (Maiden Pink)—Creeping, dark green foliage. Red flowers. June. 4-6 inches.

Dianthus Knappa—Heads of light yellow flowers. July. 12 inches.

Eryngium Pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain)—Netted blue green leaves. Native. White. 6-8 inches.

Festuca Glauca—Blue foliaged hardy grass. 6 inches.

Gypsophila Repens—Creeping. White. July.

Linaria Alpina—Lavender purple with orange center. June to fall. 2-3 inches.

Lychnis Alpina—Rose colored flowers from tufts of green leaves. May-June. 4 inches.

Mazus Reptans—Creeping. 1-2 inches. Purplish-blue flowers in May and June.

Mitchella Repens (Partridge Berry) — Creeping native plant. Pink flowers in June. Red berries in fall.

Nepeta Mnnissini—Gray leaves, blue flowers. May to fall. 8-10 inches.

Opuntia Fragilis—Native, hardy prickly Pear Cactus. 2-4 inches.

Opuntia Rafenesquii—Large native Prickly Pear Cactus. Yellow flowers. July. 8-12 inches.

Papaver Alpinum—Like a tiny Iceland Poppy. Mixed colors. June through summer. 4-5 inches.

Papaver Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—Mixed colors. June. 10-12 inches.

Phlox Amoenae—A creeping Phlox with bright rose-pink flowers in May.

Phlox Divaricata—Our native woods Phlox. Lavender. May. 6 inches.

Phlox Divaricata Lapham Variety—True stock. A selected variety propagated from cuttings. An even light blue color.

Phlox Subulata (Moss pink)—May or early June. Creeping. Can supply in white, rose or lavender.

Polemonium Reptans (Jacob's Ladder)—Native. Blue Bell shaped flowers in May. 8-10 inches.

Saxifraga Macrantha—Rosettes of gray leaves like a Hen and Chickens. White flowers. 8 inches.

Sedum Acre (Gold Moss)—Easily grown. Good ground cover or between stepping stones. June. Yellow. 12 in.

Sedum Album (Wormgrass)—Fleshy leaves, white flowers. 6 inches.

Sedum Anopetalum—Upright fleshy leaves touched with bronze in fall. Yellow flowers. 6-8 inches.

Sedum Album Murale—A dwarf form of the above with rich bronze leaves.

Sedum Dasyphyllum—Gray foliage, blush white flowers. 2-3 inches. One of the best dwarf sedums.

Sedum Eversii—Greyish colored leaves. 8 inches. White flowers. Very good.

Sedum Rupestre (Formerly listed as *S. forsterianum*). Like little upright branches of blue spruce. Yellow. 6 inches.

Sedum Ellacombianum (Formerly listed as *S. Kamschatcum*). Yellow. 6 inches. July.

Sedum Sarmentosum (String Sedum)—Creeping, light green foliage. Attractive if given poor soil and allowed to trail over a rock.

Sedum Sexangulare—Much like *S. acre* but smaller leaves.

Sedum Spectabile (Showy Sedum)—Tall, erect growing. 12-16 inches. Flat heads of pink flowers in September.

Sedum Spurium—Green trailing foliage turning to crimson in fall. Flowers rose. June-July.

Sedum Spurium Coccineum—As above but flowers much darker red.

Sedum Ternatum—White flowers in May. Shade. 3-5 inches.

Sempervivum Arachnoideum (Cobweb Houseleek)—Striking young pullets of this popular breed of "Hen and Chickens".

Sempervivum Toole's Seedlings—This is a varying lot of seedlings, all showing much purple color in fall and spring.

Thymus Citriodorus (Lemon Scented Thyme)—Upright growing variety with distinct lemon scent.

Thymus Lanuginosus (Wooly Thyme)—Trailing. Soft, hairy silvery green leaves, and fresh Thyme odor.

Thymus Serpyllum Album (White Thyme)—Trailing, green leaves, white flowers.

Thymus Serpyllum Coccineum (Crimson Thyme)—Dark green foliage, crimson flowers. Trailing.

Tunica Saxifraga (Coat flower)—An attractive airy plant with light pink flowers. 6 inches. June.

Veronica Prostrata—Trailing growth with light blue flowers in May. 4-6 inches.

Veronica Spicata Nana—Dwarf upright growth. Spikes of blue flowers in June.

Viola Bowles Black—Tiny black and violet flowers all summer.

Viola Lutea—Very free flowering yellow Viola.

"BABY" PERENNIALS

Achillea Millefolium Roseum—Old rose. June 18-24 in.

Anemone Japonica Alba—White. September. 2-3 feet.

Anemone Hupchensis—Mauve rose. September. 18-24 in.

Anthemis Tinctoria Kelwayi—Yellow. June. 20-24 inches.

Baptisia Australis (False Indigo)—Blue. May-June 3-4 feet.

Boltonia Asteroides—White. September. 4-6 feet.

Boltonia Latisquama—Pink. September-October. 3-5 ft.

Chrysanthemum Shasta Daisy—White. July. 20-30 in.

Coreopsis Lanceolata—Yellow. June 2-3 feet.

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William) — Various colors.

June. 12-15 inches.

Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—Pink. May. 20-30 inches.

Delphinium Belladonna—Dark blue. June-July. 30-36 inches.

Delphinium Garry-nee-Dule Blue Hybrids — Various shades of blue and purple. June-July. 4 to 6 ft.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—Tiny white flowers. June-July. 24-30 inches.

Linum Perenne (Hardy Flax)—Blue. May through summer. 18-24 inches.

Lychnis Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross)—Scarlet. July. 2-3 feet.

IRIS ROOTS (not potted)

Iris Caprice—Rosy red.

Iris Gertrude—Deep blue or purple.

Iris Lorcley—S. light yellow. F. purple.

Iris Mrs. Alan Gray—Pinkish Lilac.

Iris Perfection—Very dark blue.

Iris Quaker Lady—Various shades of gray, Smoky lavender, blue and gold.

Iris Rhein Nixie—Violet blue and white.

Iris Sherwin Wright—Free flowering yellow.

Iris Siberica Orientalis—Deep blue.

Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—Brilliant orange scarlet. 24-36 inches.

Papaver Orientale Olympia—Semi-double scarlet variety. 20-30 inches. June.

Pyrethrum Roseum (Persian Daisy)—Shades of blush pink and crimson.

Pyrethrum Uliginosum (Giant Daisy)—White. Sept. 3-5 feet.

BABY PHLOX

These are our well known and popular Baby Phlox, much reduced in price.

B. Compte—Amaranth red.

Bridesmaid—White, crimson eye. Tall.

Europea—White, red eye. Medium.

Eclaireuse—Rosy magenta.

Firebrand—Red.

Flora Reidy—White.

Jules Sandeau—Salmon pink.

La Vague—Mauve with red eye.

Milly Von Hoboken—Delicate mauve rose.

Miss Lingard—Early tall white.

Mrs. Jenkins—White, mid-season, tall.

Rheinlander—Soft pink with eye.

Riverton Jewel—Mauve, crimson center.

R. P. Struthers—Rose carmine with eye.

Rynstrom—Carmine.

Siebold—Orange scarlet.

Von Hochberg—Bright crimson.

Von Laszlo—Large white.

Widar—Lavender blue.

PEONIES

Potted peonies in spring are somewhat new but successful. Single eye roots from 3 inch pots.

Smithi—Early single red.

Felix Crousse—Red.

Duchess De Nemours—Sulphur White.

Marie Lemoine—Late white.

Philomele—Pink and light yellow.

Rosa Superba—Rose pink.

Stachys Lanata (Lamb's Ear)—Wooly silvery foliage, lavender flowers. June 12-18. inches

Statice Latifolia (Sea Lavender)—Lavender pink. August-September. 18-24 inches.

Valeriana Officinalis (Garden Heliotrope)—White. June-July. 3-4 feet.

PRICES FOR BABY PLANTS

Your selection of varieties, \$1.00 per dozen, \$7.00 per 100; 50 or more at 100 rate. Parcels Post or Express paid. If less than one dozen is ordered the price is 10c a plant, plus 15c extra for packing and postage. Cash with order only. Early orders mean early shipment.

ON ORDERS AMOUNTING TO MORE THAN ONE DOLLAR WE PREPAY DELIVERY CHARGES TO YOUR DOOR.

The next issue of *Flower Lore* will be filled to overflowing with garden news and timely lists of plants for your flower garden, and particularly your Rock Garden. Watch for it.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

